Figure 1C. Yeast cells expressing Blm10-GFP were grown to logarithmic and stationary phase. Cell lysates were prepared and subjected to SDS-PAGE followed by Western blotting. The gel was cut as following: upper panel above 175 kDa for the detection of Blm10-GFP (anti-Blm10 antibodies); panel around 72 kDa for Kar2 as a loading control; panel around 45 kDa for the RP lid subunit Rpn5; panel around 25 kDa for the CP subunit $\alpha 4$. The samples were run again and probed for the RP base subunit Cim5 / Rpt1 (separate panel below). All antibodies were raised in rabbit. The experiment is shown twice. An increased expression of Blm10 in stationary phase is detected. As a control $blm10\Delta$ cells were included.

Lanes 1 and 2 were excised for publication.

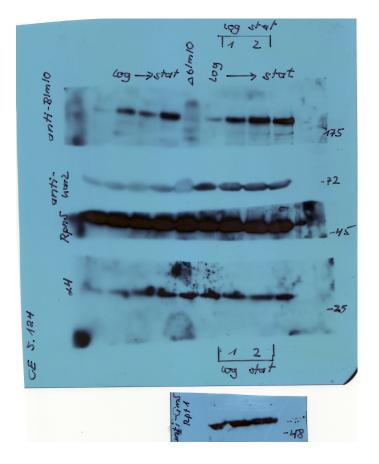
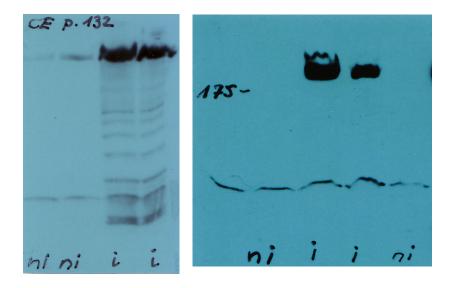


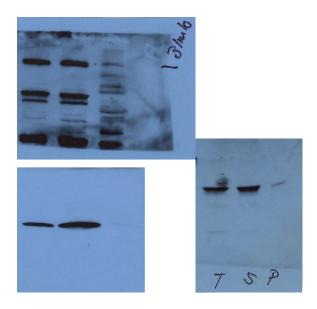
Figure 1D. Over-expression of His-tagged Blm10 in yeast is induced in logarithmic phase in CM ura- medium by the addition of 2% galactose. Lysates of non-induced (ni) and induced (i) cells were subjected to 7.5% SDS-PAGE (300 to 30 kDa from top to botton). The gel was wet-blotted onto nitrocellulose in the presence of 1% methanol and probed with anti-Blm10 antibodies. Anti-Blm10 antibodies were raised in rabbit and used at a 1:1000 dilution in PBS 5% milk. As second antibodies goat-anti-rabbit IgG HRP conjugates (Jacksons Immuno Research) were used in a 1:10,000 dilution.



Source data files Weberruss et al.

Blm10 faciliates nuclear import of proteasome core particles

Figure S1A. VHL-GFP solubility and supernatant-pellet assays according to Kaganovich et al. (2008).



Total cell extract, 16,000 g supernatant and pellet were subjected to SDS-PAGE, blotted and probed for Blm10, VHL-GFP (left panel) and α 4-CFP (right panel). Even in the presence of protease inhibitor cocktail Blm10 is highly sensitive to degradation in this assay. Molecular mass markers are added in Fig. S1.